

## SEE

- Ask not what pains, nor further *seek* to know  
Their process, or the forms of law below. *Dryden.*  
I have been forced to relinquish that opinion, and have en-  
deavoured to *seek* after some better reason. *Addison's Spectator.*
2. To make pursuit.  
Violent men have *sought* after my soul. *Pf. lxxxvi. 14.*  
If thy brother's ox or sheep go astray, it shall be with thee  
until thy brother *seek* after it. *Deut. xxii. 2.*
3. To apply to; to use solicitation.  
All the earth *sought* to Solomon, to hear his wisdom. *1 K.*  
Unto his habitation shall ye *seek*, and thither thou shalt  
come. *Dent. xii. 5.*
4. To endeavour after.  
Being a man of experience, he wished by wisdom to order  
that which the young prince *sought* for by war. *Kneller.*  
To *SEEK*. [An adverbial mode of speech.] At a loss; without  
measures, knowledge, or experience.  
Being brought and transferred from other services abroad,  
though they be of good experience in those, yet in these they  
will be new to *seek*; and before they have gathered experience,  
they shall buy it with great loss to his majesty. *Spenser.*  
Unpractis'd, unprepar'd, and still to *seek*. *Adrian.*  
But they misplace them all;  
And are as much to *seek* in other things,  
As he that only can design a tree,  
Would be to draw a shipwreck. *Recommen.*
- SEEKER*. *n. f.* [from *seek*.] One that seeks; an inquirer.  
Though I confess that in philosophy I'm a *seeker*, yet can-  
not believe that a peepick in philosophy must be one in divi-  
nity. *Glauco.*  
A language of a very witty volatile people, *seekers* after no-  
velty, and abounding with variety of notions. *Locke.*
- SEEKSOMER*. *n. f.* [*seek* and *sorrow*.] One who contrives to  
give himself vexation.  
Afield they go, where many lookers be,  
And thou *seeker* to, Klaus, them among:  
Indeed thou fadist it was thy friend to see,  
Stephen, whose absence seem'd unto thee long. *Sidney.*
- To *SEEK*. *v. a.* [*seeker*, to *seek*, French.] To close the eyes.  
A term of falconry, the eyes of a wild or haggard hawk  
being for a time *seek'd* or closed.  
Now she brought them to see a *seek'd* dove, who the blinder  
she was, the higher she *strave*. *Sidney.*  
As gentle hind, whose sides with cruel steel  
Through lanced, her bleeding life does rain;  
While the sad pang approaching she does feel,  
Brays out her latest breath, and up her eyes doth *feel*. *F. Q.*  
Mine eyes no more on vanity shall feed,  
But *seek'd* up with death shall have their deadly meed. *F. Q.*  
Come, *seeking* night,  
Scarf up the tender eye of pitiful day. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
Some ambitious men seem as ferrets to princes in matters of  
danger and envy; for no man will take such parts, unless he  
be like the *seek'd* dove, that mounts and mounts, because he  
cannot see about him. *Bacon.*  
Since, blinded with ambition, he did soar  
Like a *seek'd* dove, his crime shall be his punishment,  
To be depriv'd of sight. *Denham's Sophy.*
- To *SEEK*. *v. n.* [Jyllant, Saxon.] To lean on one side.  
When a ship *seels* or *rowls* in foul weather, the breaking  
loose of ordinance is a thing very dangerous. *Raleigh.*
- SEELY*. *adj.* [from *seel*, lucky time, Saxon.]  
1. Lucky; happy.  
My *seely* sheep like well below,  
For they been hale enough and trow,  
And liken their abode. *Spenser.*  
2. Silly; foolish; simple. *Spenser.*  
Peacock and turkie, that nibbles off top,  
Are very ill neighbours to *seely* poor hop. *Tusser.*
- To *SEEM*. *v. n.* [*seem*, French; unless it has a Teutonic  
original, as *seemly* certainly has.]  
1. To appear; to make a show; to have semblance.  
My lord, you've lost a friend, indeed;  
And I dare swear, you borrow not that face  
Of *seeming* sorrow; it is sure your own. *Shakespeare. II. IV.*  
Speak: we will not trust our eyes  
Without our ears: thou art not what thou *seem'st*. *Shakespeare.*  
So spake th' Omnipotent; and with his words  
All *seem'd* well pleas'd; all *seem'd*, but were not all. *Milton.*  
In holy nuptials ty'd;  
A *seeming* widow, and a secret bride. *Dryden.*  
Observe the youth  
Already *seem* to snuff the vital air. *Dryden's A. n.*
2. To have the appearance of truth.  
It *seems* to me, that the true reason why we have so few  
versions which are tolerable, is because there are so few who  
have all the talents requisite for translation. *Dryden.*
3. In *Shakespeare*, to *seem*, perhaps signifies to be beautiful.  
Sir, there she stands:  
If aught within that little *seeming* substance  
May sitly like your grace,  
She's there, and she is your's. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

## SEE

4. It *SEEMS*. A phrase hard to be explained. It sometimes  
signifies that there is an appearance, though no reality; but  
generally it is used ironically to condemn the thing mentioned;  
like the Latin *scilicet*, or the old English *forsooth*. *Id. miki*  
*datur negotii scilicet.* This, it seems, is to be my task.  
The earth by these, 'tis said,  
This single crop of men and women bred;  
Who, grown adult, to chance, it *seems*, enjoin'd,  
Did male and female propagate. *Blackmore's Creation.*
5. It is sometimes a slight affirmation.  
A prince of Italy, it *seems*, entertained his mistress upon a  
great lake. *Addison's Guardian.*  
The raven, urg'd by such impertinence,  
Grew passionate, it *seems*, and took offence. *Addison.*  
He had been a chief magistrate; and had, it *seems*, exe-  
cuted that high office justly and honourably. *Atterbury.*  
It *seems* that when first I was discovered sleeping on the  
ground, the emperor had early notice. *Cultivator.*
6. It appears to be.  
Here's another discontented paper,  
Found in his pocket too; and this, it *seems*,  
Rodorigo meant 't have sent. *Shakespeare. Othello.*  
It *seems* the camel's hair is taken by painters for the skin  
with the hair on. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- SEEMER*. *n. f.* [from *seem*.] One that carries an appearance.  
Angelo scarce confesses  
That his blood flows, or that his appetite  
Is more to bread than stone: hence shall we see,  
If pow'r change purpose, what our *seemers* be. *Shakespeare.*
- SEEMING*. *n. f.* [from *seem*.]  
1. Appearance; show; semblance.  
All good *seeming*,  
By thy revolt, oh husband, shall be thought  
Put on for villainy. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*  
Give him heedful note;  
And, after, we will both our judgments join  
In censure of his *seeming*. *Shak. Hamlet.*
2. Fair appearance.  
For you there's rosemary and rue; these keep  
*Seeming* and favour all the Winter long. *Shakespeare.*
3. Opinion.  
Nothing more clear unto their *seeming*, than that a new Je-  
rusalem, being often spoken of in Scripture, they undoubtedly  
were themselves that new Jerusalem. *Hooker.*  
His persuasive words impregn'd  
With reason to her *seeming*. *Milton.*
- SEEMINGLY*. *adv.* [from *seeming*.] In appearance; in show;  
in semblance.  
To this her mother's plot,  
She, *seemingly* obedient, likewise hath  
Made promise to the doctor. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
They to their viands fell, not *seemingly*  
The angels, nor in mist. *Milton.*  
I have touched upon them, though *seemingly* collateral  
to my scope; and yet I think they are more than *seemingly* so,  
since they pertinently illustrate my design. *Glauco's Seely.*  
The city dame was so well bred, as *seemingly* to take all in  
good part. *L'Estrange.*
- The king and haughty empress, to our wonder,  
If not aton'd, yet *seemingly* at peace. *Dryden.*  
This the father *seemingly* complied with; but afterwards re-  
fusing, the son was likewise set aside. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
They depend often on remote and *seemingly* disproportioned  
causes. *Atterbury.*
- SEEMINGNESS*. *n. f.* [from *seeming*.] Plausibility; fair ap-  
pearance.  
The *seemingness* of those reasons persuades us on the other  
side. *Digby.*
- SEEMLINESS*. *n. f.* [from *seemly*.] Decency; handsomeness;  
comeliness; grace; beauty.  
When substantialness combineth with delightfulness, *seemli-  
ness* with fortitude, and currentness with steadiness, how can  
the language sound other than full of sweetness? *Camden.*
- SEEMLY*. *adj.* [*seemly*, Danish, from *seem*; Islandick,  
honour or decency.] Decent; becoming; proper; fit.  
Sufficiency of judgment and exercise of charity were safer and  
*seemly* for Christian men, than the hot pursuit of these con-  
troversies. *Hooker.*
- I am a woman, lacking wit  
To make a *seemly* answer to such persons. *Shakespeare. II. VIII.*  
The wife sailest and *seemly* by her husband stays. *Milton.*  
May we enjoy  
Our humid products, and with *seemly* draughts  
Enkindle mirth and hospitable love. *Platt.*
- SEEMLY*. *adv.* [from the adjective.] In a decent manner; in  
a proper manner.  
There, *seemly* rang'd in peaceful order, flood  
Ulysses' arms, now long diffus'd to blood. *Pope.*
- SEERS*. *n. f.* [from *see*.] Skilled; versed.  
Petruchio shall offer me, disguised in sober robes,  
To old Baptista as a schoolmaster. *Shakespeare.*  
Well *seen* in mischief. *Noble*

## SEI

- Noble Boyle, not less in nature *seen*,  
Than his great brother read in states and men. *Dryden.*
- SEER*. *n. f.* [from *see*.]  
1. One who sees.  
We are in hopes that you may prove a dreamer of dreams,  
and a *seer* of visions. *Addison's Spectator.*
2. A prophet; one who foresees future events.  
How soon hath thy prediction, *seer* blatt!  
Measur'd this transient world the race of time,  
'Till time stand fix'd? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*  
By day your frighted *seers*  
Shall call for fountains to express their tears,  
And with their eyes were floods: by night from dreams  
Of opening gulphs, black storms, and raging flames,  
Starting amaz'd, shall to the people show  
Emblems of heav'nly wrath and myrtlick types of woe. *Pri.*
- SEERWOOD*. *n. f.* See *SEARWOOD*. Dry wood.  
Caught, like dry stubble fir'd, or like *searwood*;  
Yet from the wound ensu'd no purple flood,  
But look'd a bubbling mass of frying blood. *Dryden.*
- SEESAW*. *n. f.* [from *see*.] A reciprocating motion.  
His wit all *seesaw*, between that and this;  
Now high, now low, now master up, now miss,  
And he himself one vile antithesis. *Pope.*
- To *SEESAW*. *v. n.* [from *see*.] To move with a reciprocating  
motion.  
Sometimes they were like to pull John over, then it went  
all of a sudden again on John's side; so they went *seesawing*  
up and down, from one end of the room to the other. *Arbut.*
- To *SEETH*. *v. a.* *præterite* I *sed* or *seethed*; part. *past.* *sedden*.  
[Jesoon, Saxon; *sedden*, Dutch.] To boil; to decoct in hot  
liquor.  
The Scythians used to *seeth* the flesh in the hide, and so do  
the northern Irish. *Spenser.*  
Go, suck the subtle blood o' th' grape,  
'Till the high fever *seeth* your blood to froth,  
And fo'scape hanging. *Shakespeare's Timon.*  
Set on the great pot, and *seeth* pottage for the sons of the  
prophets. *2 Kings iv.*
- To *SEETH*. *v. n.* To be in a state of ebullition; to be hot.  
The boiling baths at Caïrabadon,  
Which *seeth* with secret fire eternally,  
And in their entrails, full of quick brimston,  
Nourish the flames, which they are warm'd upon. *Fa. Q.*  
I will make a complimentary assault upon him; for my busi-  
ness *seeth*. *Shakespeare. Troilus and Cressida.*  
Lovers and madmen have their *seething* brains,  
Such shaping fantasies, that apprehend  
More than cool reason ever comprehends. *Shakespeare.*  
The priest's servant came, while the flesh was in *seething*,  
with a flesh-hook, and fluck it into the pan. *1 Sa. ii. 13.*
- SETHUR*. *n. f.* [from *seeth*.] A boiler; a pot.  
The fire thus form'd, the fets the kettle on;  
Like burnish'd gold the little *seether* stone. *Dryden.*
- SETHUR*. *n. f.* [*sethur*, French; *segmentum*, Lat.] A figure  
contained between a chord and an arch of the circle, or to  
much of the circle as is cut off by that chord.  
Even unto a parallel sphere, and such as live under the poles  
for half a year, some *sethurs* may appear at any time, and  
under any quarter, the sun not setting, but walking round.  
Their *segments* or arcs, which appeared to numerous, for  
the most part exceeded not the third part of a circle. *Newton.*
- SEIGNI*. *n. f.* [from *seignis*, Latin.] Sluggishness; inacti-  
vity.  
To *SEGGEGATE*. *v. a.* [*segge*, Latin; *segge*, French.]  
To set apart; to separate from others.  
*SEGREGATION*. *n. f.* [*segregation*, Fr. from *segregate*.] Sepa-  
ration from others.  
What shall we hear of this?  
—A *segregation* of the i urkish fleet;  
For do but stand upon the flaming shore,  
The chiding billows seem to pelt the clouds. *Shak. Othello.*
- SEIGNURIAL*. *adj.* [from *seignior*.] Invested with large  
powers; independent.  
Those lands were *seignurial*. *Temple.*
- SEIGNIOR*. *n. f.* [from *seignior*, Latin; *seigneur*, Fr.] A lord.  
The title of honour given by Italians.  
*SEIGNIORY*. *n. f.* [*seignorie*, Fr. from *seignior*.] A lordship;  
a territory.  
O' Ned never had any *seignior* over that country, but what  
by inroadment he got upon the English. *Spenser.*  
Were you not rector'd  
To all the duke of Norfolk's *seignories*? *Shakespeare. II. IV.*  
Hocia, in the person of God, sayeth of the Jews, they have  
reigned, but not by me; they have set a *seignior* over them-  
selves; which place proveth plainly, that there are govern-  
ments which God doth not avow. *Bacon.*  
William Marshal, earl of Pembroke, being lord of all  
Leinster, had royal jurisdiction throughout that province, and  
every one of his five sons enjoyed that *seignior* successfully.  
Davies in Ireland.

## SEL

- SEIGNORAGE*. *n. f.* [*seigneurie*, Fr. from *seignior*.] Autho-  
rity; acknowledgment of power.  
They brought work to the mint, and a part of the money  
coined to the crown for *seignorage*. *Locke.*
- To *SEIGNORISE*. *v. a.* [from *seignior*.] To lord over.  
As fair he was as Cytherea's make,  
As proud as he that *seignioriseth* hell. *Fairfax.*
- SEINE*. *n. f.* [Jezne, Saxon; *seine*, *seune*, *sene*, French.] A net  
used in fishing.  
They have cock-boats for passengers, and *seine* boats for  
taking of pilchards. *Carow.*
- SEINER*. *n. f.* [from *seine*.] A fisher with nets.  
*Seiners* complain with open mouth, that these drovers work  
much prejudice to the commonwealth of fishermen, and reap  
small gain to themselves. *Carow's Survey of Cornwall.*
- To *SEIZE*. *v. a.* [*seize*, French.]  
1. To take possession of; to grasp; to lay hold on; to fasten on:  
In her sad breast the prince's fortunes rowl,  
And hope and doubt alternate *seize* her soul. *Pope.*  
2. To take forcible possession of by law.  
An elcheator of London had arrested a clothier that was  
outlawed, and *seized* his goods. *Camden.*  
It was judged by the highest kind of judgment, that he  
should be banished, and his whole estate confiscated and *seized*,  
and his houses pulled down. *Bacon.*  
3. To make possessed.  
So th' one for wrong, the other strives for right:  
As when a griffin, *seized* of his prey,  
A dragon fierce encount'reth in his flight,  
Through wildest air making his idle way. *Fa. Queen.*  
So Pluto, *seiz'd* of Proserpine, convey'd  
To hell's tremendous gloom th' affrighted maid,  
There grimly smil'd, pleas'd with the beauteous prize,  
Nor envy'd Jove his sunshine and his skies. *Addison's Cato.*
- To *SEIZE*. *v. n.* To fix the grasp or the power on any thing.  
Fairer Cordelia,  
Thee and thy virtues here I *seize* upon:  
Be't lawful I take up what's cast away? *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*  
Where there is a design of supplanting, that necessarily re-  
quires another of accusing: even Jechel projects not to *seize*  
on Naboth's vineyard without a precedent charge. *Dec. of Pity.*
- SEIZIN*. *n. f.* [*seizine*, French.]  
1. [In law.] Is of two sorts: *seisin* in fact, and *seisin* in law:  
*Seisin* in fact, is when a corporal possession is taken: *seisin* in  
law, is when something is done which the law accounteth a  
*seisin*, as an inrolment. This is as much as a right to lands  
and tenements, though the owner be by wrong dispossessed  
of them. *Cowel.*  
2. The act of taking possession.  
Every indulg'd sin gives Satan livery and *seisin* of his heart,  
and a power to dispose of it as he pleases. *Decay of Piety.*  
*Seisin* is the same in the canon law as livery and *seisin* at the  
common law. *Aspliff's Parergon.*
3. The things possessed.  
Many recoveries were had as well by heirs as successors of  
the *seizin* of their predecessors. *Hale.*
- SEIZURE*. *n. f.* [from *seize*.]  
1. The act of seizing.  
2. The thing seized.  
Sufficient that thy pray'rs are heard, and death,  
Then due by sentence when thou did'st transgress,  
Defeated of his *seizure*, many days  
Giv'n thee of grace. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
3. The act of taking forcible possession.  
Thy lands, and all things that thou do'st call thine,  
Worth *seizure*, do we *seize* into our hands. *Shakespeare.*  
In the general tow'n he maintained a *seizure*, and possession  
of the whole. *Wotton.*  
Henry continued to burn protestants, after he had cast off  
the pope; and his *seizure* of ecclesiastical revenues cannot be  
reckoned as a mark of the church's liberty. *Swift.*  
4. Gripe; possession.  
And shall these hands, so lately purg'd of blood,  
Unyoke this *seizure*, and this kind regret? *Shakespeare.*  
Make o'er thy honour by a deed of trust,  
And give me *seizure* of the mighty wealth. *Dryden.*
5. Catch.  
Let there be no sudden *seizure* of a lapsed syllable to play  
upon it. *Watts.*
- SELCOUTH*. *adj.* [Jelb, rare, Sax. and *couth*, known.] Un-  
common. *Spenser.* 'I he same wilt *selcouth*.
- SELDOM*. *adv.* [Jelban, rarely; Jelson, more rarely; Jel-  
bort, most rarely. *Selden* is supposed to be contracted from  
Jelben, or Jely, rare, and Jæne, when, Saxon. *Selden*,  
Dutch; *Jelban*, German.] Rarely; not often; not fre-  
quently.  
Wisdom and youth are *seldom* joined in one; and the ordi-  
nary course of the world is more according to Job's observa-  
tion, who giveth men advice to seek wisdom amongst the an-  
cients, and in the length of days understanding. *Hooker.*  
There is true joy convey'd to the heart by preventing grace,  
which pardoning grace *seldom* gives. *South's Sermons.*  
Where